allege that the Democratic party, like the Black Republicans, are disposed to merge all other questions in the single issue of non-intervention. We put that forward as the issue but not the only issue. Our triumph in that leading issue will carry with it all the consequences of a thoroughly Democratic victory. Every plank in the platform of 1852 will be reaffirmed by the Cincinnati Convention, and the nominee will be required to approve and indorse as fully and as cordially each and every one of the principles and measures embraced in that platform as the Nebraska issue."

-We can't say what ex-Gov. Hunt and the Hon. Meesrs. Everett, J. C. Jones and Benjamin may think of it; but it certainly seems to us that there is hardly standing-room for "National Whigs" on this platform. If they go in to help "the Democracy" uphold the Nebraska policy, why should n't they be allowed a little latitude on other questions? Why such emphatic forewarning That they will be required to "go the whole hog?" Would it not be advisable to take them in before putting them through the hardest part of the discipline? Why not let them support the Nebraska policy as "National Whigs," without exacting of them conformity to the entire Democratic creed? Does The Union forget the wise Apostolic precept, "Him that is weak in the faith, receive ye, but " not to doubtful disputations ?"

The Cleveland Leader appears to differ with THE TRIBUNE as to the selection of a candidate for President; but, instead of letting its readers see what we said that it objects to, it undertakes to set forth our ideas in its own words, and does it very erroneously-as follows:

erroneously—as follows:

"In an article in The Tribune of last Tuesday morning, we find some extraordinary Presidential speculations. The leading ideas in the article are these: First, that the Republican party should choose, as its Presidential candidate, the main who will unite the most political elements; secondly, that we should ask no further pledge than that he will favor the admission of Kansas as a Free State; thirdly, that the pomination of a man distinguished for his opposition to Slavery would insure our defeat. Other propositions The Tribune lays down; but these give tone and complexion to all the rest."

Whereupon The Tribune says:

Whereupon THE TRIBUNE says:

1. If The Leader means by " the most political "elements" the greatest number of Electoral Votes, we object only that it has a very awkward and obsure way of stating a very plain proposition. We do hold that the fit and worthy champion of Free Kansas who can probably secure the largest Electoral Vote is the very man we would wish to see nominipated. For,

2. We do not think it wise or right to risk de feat on the Kansas question if we can possibly avoid it. A victory as to Kansas will open the way to many others; a defeat here will probably prove the precursor of many more. Let us endeavor to succeed.

3. We cannot remember ever saying anything equivalent to this. We have not assumed to decide what views a candidate must entertain to render him mest available. Let the Philadelphia Convention consider that point. If "a man distinguished "for his opposition to Slavery" is strongest, we are for that man, and we have no doubt the Conrention will be, likewise. Give us an issue on which the People are heartily and justly with us and a fit candidate who can be elected-we ask no more.

The late Panama riot appears to have been in some respects a repetition of our own recent railroad riots at Erie. Though the immediate outbreak was produced by the misbehavior of one or more of the passengers, it is alleged, and with some appearance of truth, that the rioters acted under the influence of a grudge against the railroad itself. However beneficent to us, that road is of little or no benefit to Panama. The people of Panan's complain, as the people of Erie did, that the road carries everybody directly through their city without the occasion to spend anything there. Hence the bad feeling exhibited against the road, and the pulling up of some of the rails.

The difference in the two cases is, that in Panama the rioting was confined to the lowest of the mob, whereas in Erie it was headed by the most respectable of the inhabitants, the women included,

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE NEW DEMOCRATIC CREED. From Our Special Correspondent.
WASHINGTON, May 4, 1856. It has become the leading article of the Democratic creed that Slavery shall be sustained and protected by the Federal power everywhere, on every acre of the Territory of the United States where it shall be carried, which is not now embraced within the limits of the Free States. By the Missouri Compromise it was agreed that a portion of our unoccupied domain should be preserved to the Free States. It was the smaller portion, to be sure, that was thus preserved, and the arrangement was not satisfactory to the North, because the rights of Freedom were thereby abridged, but still, as it left a portion of our Territory out of which to make Free States, the North acquiesced in it. This bargain, solemnly made, was treacherously repudiated in the repeal of that compromise, and the demand has since been put forth that Slavery shall be excluded from no part of the territories-that it shall henceforth have all, and Freedom not an inch. This position the Democratic party has been forced into, and holds to-day as the fundamental article of its faith. Observe that the Free States occupy a certain portion, and much the smaller portion, of the national territory. The Slave States occupy a certain portion, and much the larger portion, of the same territory. The character of these two great divisions is fixed. In one part the institution of Freedom prevails, and in the other and larger portion Slavery is permanently es-2ablished. There is, beside the territory thus occupied, a large domain belonging to the Republic. The Slave States have long said that in the occupation of this domain they demand an equality with the Free States. They resisted the application of the Wilmot Proviso to our acquisitions from Mexico, which comprises a large part of it, on the ground that if it was applied they would be excluded therefrom, and degraded by the exclusion. It was to 2his, that Mississippi and Georgia emphatically declared, by resolution of their Legislatures and by their Representatives in Congress in 1850, that they would not submit. Then they declared they would have equality in the Union, which they defined to be their share of the Territories, or they would withdraw from it. Jeff. Davis in the Senate, and Toombs and Stephens in the House, led off on this tack, and were very violent and threatening. The demand then was an extension of the Missouri

line, and the dividing of the joint domain, giving

to the Slave States what was south of it, and to

the Free States what was on the north side. No

Southern State demanded or pretended to claim

any more. No Southern Legislature and no South-

ern Member of Congress exacted anything but

what they termed their share of the National terri-

tory. They claimed a division of so much of it as

was held in common, and only resented the idea of the Free States claiming the whole, which they said they never would submit to.

There was, in all this, a show of reason; and admitting that Slavery was an institution fit to be transplanted into a country where it did not exist, their claim was just. But it was opposed, on the ground that Slavery is an institution so at war with the fundamental principles of our Government, so repugnant to the universal sense of justice and humanity, and so disastrous in its effects, that it ought not to be permitted to spread into any territory already free from so grave a curse. Mr. Clay himself declared that he held this position, and asserted in the most impassioned manner that he never would by his vote admit Slavery into Free

territory. Now, however, all this is changed. And behold how vast the change! The Slave States no longer exact their share of the national domain-they no longer insist upon a division of the common territory-they demand the whole. This preposterous claim has grown out of the proposition of the original Kansas and Nebraska bill to give them the whole. That scandalous offer was made by reckless and traitorous Northern leaders of the Democratic party, the President joining in it, to propitiate Southern interests and ingratiate the profferers into the good graces of the Slave Power. The Slave States at first were astounded at the proposition. They had never asked so much. They almost doubted whether it was made in earnest. They did not at first believe it possible that Northern men could be enticed by stealth, by corruption, by any means, or by all means, to concur in such a measure. The people of the Slave States thus stood quiet and almost aloof during the pendency of the proposition before Congress. No Legislature, and hardly a press in the Slave States, was found urging it. The Southern spirit, itself so prompt to resent anything like an ignominious surrender of its own rights, seemingly could not conceive that so great a piece of treachery could find a sufficient number of Northern votes to consummate it. The South was stunned for the moment by the audacity of the proposed betrayal. Several Southern members of Congress refused to entertain the proposition from very shame, and when asked to vote with the traitors of the North who had made it, scornfully refused to be a party to such a shameful and unasked-for humiliation. Individual Southern honor repelled Northern obsequiousness and perfidy with disdain. Men like Hunt of Louisiana, and Cullom of Tennessee, sac rificed themselves rather than consent to affiliate with the traitors on the decisive vote which surrendered the rights of the Free States and the entire Territory of the Union to Slavery. Yet (humiliating confession!) enough men from the North were found who could be demoralized, debauched, bought up, to consummate the foulest transaction that stains the record of Northern

Emboldened by the hardihood with which the chief actors in this drams have undertaken to force the recognition of this measure as a party act, and to insist upon its support by the Democracy as the test of party fealty, the Slave States have appeared in Congress this Winter standing unanimously together in its support, and along with its guilty authors and abettors from the North, impudently maintaining that it is a measure which only secures the equality of the States. This is the ground taken in Mr. Benjamin's elaborate and closelywoven speech delivered on Friday. Half the Territories was all that was asked in 1850 to secure this equality, but now nothing short of the whole is competent to do it. In 1850 it was a division of the Territories that was proposed; the giving of one half to the Slave States, and one half to the Free, was the equality sought by the Slave States, and with which they professed entire eatisfaction; as well they might, for this was all they could demand on that score, assuming the institution of Slavery to be as worthy as the institution of Freedom. Now, since the proffered surrender to Slavery made by the infamous Kansas-Nebraska act, the ground is taken that Slavery must have the whole pu to itself, and this, and this alone can be received as fulfilling the idea of equality among the States! It is gross sophistry to maintain that the Free States have the same rights and the same chance in the Territories as the Slave States under the new scheme. This is demonstrated by the former proposition of the Slave States for a division of the Territories, in which they propose to consent to exclude Slavery from one portion for the right to carry it into another portion, where the same right to exclude it would exist as is now pretended is ample protection for Freedom anywhere, and puts it on an equality with Slavery. Slavery and freedom do not and cannot Freedom only prevails where Slavery is excluded. The introduction of slaves into a Territory displaces Freedom and establishes Slavery. The right to carry them into such Territory is always followed by its exercise. It is only by refusing this right that Slavery can be kept out of any Territory. Our history for the last fifty years demonstrates this fact. If, then, there is to be no more inhibition of Slavery there is to be no more Free States made out of new territory.

The question thus comes directly upon the Free States for their decision-Does equality among the States, which is the ground the Slave States rest their claim upon, demand that all the Territories shall be opened to Slavery? Is it equality to give the whole of our national domain to Slavery and preserve no portion to Freedom? Six years ago the entire South agreed that if they could have one half left open to Slavery, it would be their share, and therewish they would be content. Were they too modest then, or are they a little too grasping now? How brazen must be that impudence, how immeasurable that audacity on the part of a Northern man, who can stand up before a Northern audience and advocate the concession and surrender thus demanded. There is no disguise this time. The South demand the whole public domain for Slavery. It is for the Free States to say whether they will pusillanimously yield to the insulting exaction. J. S. P.

NAVAL MATTERS-NICARAGUA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, May 4, 1856. A careful count of the Senate warrants the opinion that the nominations now pending, being promotions occasioned by the action of the late Naval Board, will be confirmed by a satisfactory majority. The assailants of that triubnal, and the champions of the "victims," have in their mistaken zeal produced a reaction damaging to the object at which they simed, and for the accomplishment of which so much effort has been ex-

There are many who believe that Board com-

mitted errors and inflicted injustice which they would like to see redressed and repaired. But they are not willing to have this done at the expease of the character of the service, or by a wholesale process of restoration which will not pretend to discriminate between the good, the bad, and the indifferent. Some reform was required, and those who have devoted years of patient attention to the subject do not think the one adopted was

even radical enough. So far as the President and the Secretary of the Navy are concerned, they are willing to contribute every proper official cooperation in correcting mistakes which are made apparent. And as a practical earnest of this disposition, it is no secret in well-informed circles that as many as ten important vacancies, including four or five captains, occasioned by death or other causes, are held in reserve, waiting the developments in the Senate. Whenever the nominations already submitted are acted upon, and the Naval Committee shall advise restoration to the active list, or particular instances shall claim attention from palpable wrong, these vacancies will be employed, as will others that may occur, to set them right, by an ample and becoming restitution of rank and emolument.

There will be an earnest struggle to morrow in the Cabinet meetings upon the question of recognizing Walker's Government. It has got to be met squarely, for the President is pretty well bent upon it, and he is backed up by a majority of the seven, who sit in council. Recent developments may serve in some degree to explain this sudden change

of opinion and policy at head-quarters.

Gen. Quitman made a formal demonstration the other day against our Neutrality laws, denouncing them as antiquated and unworthy the spirit of the age. Mr. Douglas and Mr. Weller openly and unqualifiedly took ground for Walker's Government in the Senate, with some significant flings at British interference in Costa Rica. And just now intelligence has been received of an intended mass meeting in New-Orleans for the purpose of allow-ing Mr. Soulé, who is a delegate to the Cincinnati Convention, to unbosom himself for the benefit of

his party, upon Nicaragua.

All these different facts are full of meaning and point in one direction. The Democratic Conven-tion will embody a repeal of the Neutrality laws and sympathy to Walker and his fillibusters, as new articles of faith in their platform. Hence the move ment here to get possession of the issue, by an overt act, which will entitle the movers to preem-But there is a portion of the Cabinet not inclined to yield to this sort of persuasion, or anxious to promote the purpose which is so assiduously prosecuted. If its advice can prevail, and it will be sustained by strong reasoning, combined with large considerations of public policy, there will be at least a postponement of the proposed recognition until further intelligence shall be obtained by the next steamer. Indeed there is a visible moderation of tone in certain high quarters visible moderation of tone in certain high quarters already, contrasting very strongly with the temper which was exhibited forty-eight hours ago. If Padre Vijil should present himself here in a day or two, as is probable, he may, like his predecessor, Mr. French, have the opportunity of airing his diplomacy for a while.

It is very difficult among the various partial, prejudiced, interested, imperfect and exaggerated accounts which come up from Central America to form any correct conception of the real facts as

accounts which come aprion of the real facts as form any correct conception of the real facts as they exist on the spot. The magnifying language of the mongrel Spaniard, infects every statement on his side; while the desire to reach sympathies and to encourage aid in the United States, induces the same sort of high coloring on the other. A few hundred men are, by the stroke of a pen or a figure of speech, multiplied into thousands, just as their dreadful sufferings and privations are depresentations.

their dreadill sufferings and privations are depre-ciated into the common casualties of a campaign. A person who had direct access to authentic in-formation, who communicated with Walker and with his officers, after the battle of Rivas, states that the brunt of that fight was borne by 250 men. The whole force with which Walker left Granada exceeded 400, but only the number named could be brought up to the scratch, and many of them had to be urged forward with such stern specals d forward with such stern appeals as the application of the General's naked sword. The rest sought shelter in the houses or behind them, and came off unscathed. Walker marched them, and came off unscathed. Walker marched his command up with but two days provisions carried on their backs, and without mules, wagons, or other mode of conveyance. He was on horseback himself throughout the engagement, with no distinguishing mark of superiority in rank. Being without supplies, his troops could not have held Rivas even if they were inclined. Besides, no water to recruit their exhausted strength could be öbtained short of four miles, from a neighboring lake, that in the wells of the town being poisonous and feted.

Walker is said to have discovered a conside conspiracy among the Chamorro party, and had taken measures for their arrest. A drum-head court-martial will probably settle the fate of fifteen or twenty of them, with the same summary activity as was exhibited in the case of poor Corral, who was scarcely allowed time for his prayers.

The recruits, about 300 strong, that went to Nicaragua by the Charles Morgan from New-Orleans, and by the Orizaba, were met going up to Walker, by passengers coming down, and are represented as being of better material than the run of ragamuffins composing his army. Some of them were young men attached to respectable families in Tennessee, Kentucky and Louisiana, and seemed to be in earnest for an enterprise of magnitude, rather than as mere strolling adventurers directed by the caprices of fortune.

The discipline of the army is much reduced, owing to sickness and to the loss of some of the most efficient drill officers. Walker is tacitum most emcient arill omcers. Walker is tacturn and impassive; occupies most of his time in writing and directing or dictating, in a plain room, having no guard mounted, and no paraphernalia of authority about him. He consults no one as to his military plans, and is equally loved and feared by his soldiers.

by his soldiers.

Those who remember the tactics of Sam Honston, when he was plotting for the annexation of Texas to the United States, will remember the man with "the white hat," who figured like the man with the iron mask. The game was to excite the spirit of acquisition in us, by pretending that negotiations were pending with Great Britain and overtures were constantly made. The fulmina-tions of Walker against this Government two months ago, and the rumors of secret intrigues with England, were only repetitions of the same stale farce, with a new application.

BURTON'S THEATER.—Last evening Mr. Barton

produced three new pieces, introducing two additions to his company-Miss Knowles and Mr. Goldsmid. The first of these pieces, "A Prince for an Hour," is a light, gay trifle, which derives any charm it may have carried from the pleasant acting of Mrs. Howard. The second, "Abon Hassan," was, however, even un-usually rich in comic effect, and had the advantage of bringing out the peculiar excellencies of Mr. Burton, Mrs. Hughes, and Mrs. Howard. Mr. Burton creamed up with volatile merriment, and Messrs. Rainford and Holman and Mrs. Holman were good. It is a bold undertaking for a new broad comedian to come to Burton's Theater, with the preoccupations of "ye immense Burton" staring him in the face. But there was a fresh candidate for somic laurels in the person of Mr. Lienel Goldsmid, who made a successful ap pearance last night in a new farce called the "Un finished Gentleman." His forte is low comedy, and beside the viscemica he has rare plasticity of vocal muscles, exhibited in a great variety of ventriloquial and imitative oddities and jocularities. A comic song, Bartholomew Fair," brought all these specialties into play, and drew forth much appreval.

-Books have multiplied to such an extent in our Books have multiplied to such an extent in our country that it takes 750 paper mills, with 2,000 engires, in constant operation, to supply the printers, who work day and night endeavoring to keep their engagements with publishers. These tircless mills produced 270,000,000 pounds of paper the past year, which immense supply has sold for about \$27,000,000,

THE LATEST NEWS, MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

NICARAGUA IN THE CABINET.

From Our Own Correspo WASHINGTON, D. C., Monday, May 5, 1856.

There was no further action in Cabinet to-day apon the recognition of Walker's Government or the reception of Minister Vijil. The question stands upon its adjourned basis at the meeting last Thursday, when the majority voted affirmatively, and subsequent to which the President authorize t Mr. Heiss to bring the new Minister here. Indeed, it is understood that matters had progressed so far that Padre Vijil's presentation speech was prepared, and the points either had been or would be submitted to the President for the arrangement of a

It may now be assumed for certain that if Mr. Pierce adheres to this recent inclination, Walker will be recognized, despite any disagreement in the Cabinet upon the policy of the act. There are some manifestations to-day of a change of inclination at the White House, from misgivings in other quarters. This feeling may be superseded to-mor-

It was a desire of Government to have sent out an agent by steamer to-day to investigate the Panama affray, but a suitable person had not been found. One will go at the next opportunity.

Dispatches will leave here directed to Mr. Bowlin, U. S. Minister at Bogots, instructing him to proceed immediately to the spot and institute an official inquiry.

Gen. Molina, Minister to Costa Rica, has replied to the communication concerning the massacre at Virgin Bay, saying that he will make it the subject of a special dispatch. The truth is he has no other intelligence on the subject than that which came through Walker's camp, having received no direct correspondence from his own Government.

Mr. Crampton has said to a foreign Minister here, that the reply of the British Government to Secretary Marcy's demand will not be as satisfactory as the United States expect. If this opinion be well founded it is not improbable that he may have his passports at an early day, as the answer is expected by the next arrival.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington Common Council have passed a resolution tendering a public reception to Mr. Buchanan. A majority of the Board are members of the American party.

XXXIVTH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

SENATE WASHINGTON, May 5. Mr. PUGH presented resolution of the Legislature of Ohio, in favor of the admission of Kansas with the Topeka Constitution.

On motion of Mr. CLAYTON, the Secretary of State

was requested to transmit to the Senate the original journal of the proceedings of the Board of American Commissioners convened at Paris to liquidate and

Commissioners convened at Paris to liquidate and audit the claims of our citizens for French spoliations.

Mr. BAYARD advocated the adoption of his substitute for the bill reported by the Naval Committee amendatory of the act to promote the efficiency of the

Navy.

The substitute proposes to restore all officers who have been placed on the reserve list, and investigate by Courts of Inquiry the capacity and fitness of all those dropped who so desire. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

At the instance of Mr. HAVEN the House took up the Senate bill appropriating \$45,000 for deepening the channel over the St. Clair Flats, Michigan. Passed by 68 majority.

The same bill passed both branches at the close of the last Congress, but, for want of time, failed to receive the Executive approval.

The House passed, by 74 majority, the bill specifically defining the objects for which the balance of the apprepriation for the Improvement of Savannah River shall be expended.

The bill to give the St. Louis and Iron Mountain

appropriation for the Improvement of Savannah River shall be expended.

The bill to give the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad Company the right of way through lands occupied by Jefferson Barracks passed.

Mr. CLINGMAN asked leave to submit the following joint resolution: That for the better protection of the persons and property of American citizens under the law of nations, and as secured by existing treaty stipulations with reference to the thoroughfares or lines of travel between the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, the President be and is hereby au thorized to employ any part of the land or naval forces of the country, and call for and use any number of volunteers that may be necessary to provide for the safety of passengers and others of our citizens in these localities, and such forces may be used by him in aid of the local authorities or otherwise, to insure the observance of such rights as the Government of the United States and citizens may be entitled to enjoy.

Objection being made to the introduction of the resolution,

Objection being made to the introduction of the resolution,
Mr. CLINGMAN moved a suspension of the rules.
Mr. STEPHENS inquired what disposition Mr.
Clingman desired to make of the resolution?
Mr. CLINGMAN thought it ought to pass, but if
the House should refer it, he would not object
Mr. STEPHENS was willing to receive the resolution, but not now to vote on its passage.
Mr. JONES (Tenn.,) understood that the resolution authorized the President to take possession of Central
America [Laughter]. He didn't want it now.
Several Voices—"We do," "Let's take it."
Mr. CAMPBELL (Ohio) said he should like to
amend the resolution looking to the annexation of the
British Provinces.
Mr. CLINGMAN—I shall make no motion cutting
off such an amendment.

off such an amendment.

Mr. JONES (Tenn.), in order to see the resolution in print, moved an adjournment, in which case the proposition would go over till next Monday.

After an ineffectual motion for a call of the House, an adjournment was effected by a vote of 65 against 63.

SOULE ON NICARAGUA.

BALTIMORE, Monday, May 5, 1856.

New-Orleans papers of Tuesday last contain Mr.
Soulé's speech on Central American affairs, in which
Mr. S. pledged his honor that the Nicaraguan Government would be acknowledged by our own, and he professed to know that such would be the fact. He proposed to raise a loan for Walker. Parker French subsequently spoke. SOULE ON NICARAGUA

NATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION. PHILADELPHIA, Monday, May 5, 18-56.
A Convention of delegates from the principal Typographical Unions of the United States assembled in this city to-day. Delegates were present from the Societies of New York, Boston, Cincinnati, Louisville, Nashville, Menphis, New-Orleans, Chicago, Philadelphia and Harrisburg.

The Convention organized by the election of M. C. Brown of Philadelphia, President: B. C. Sandford of

Brown of Philadelphia, President: B. C. Sandford of Chicago and Thomas F. Hedges of Louisiana, Vice-Presidents; H. Whitcomb of Memphis, Secretary and Treasurer, and J. H. Blackstone of Kentucky, Corresponding Secretary.

UNITED STATES SHIP INDEPENDENCE. A letter from an officer of the United States shi, Independence to a friend in this city, states that the Independence arrived at Honolulu on the 11th of February, and sailed on the 18th. The letter was brought of San February. to San Francisco by the clipper-bark Yankee. It contains no news from Honolulu later than that here-tofore published. The letter alluded to the destruction of Hilo by the lava as inevitable.

ACCEPTANCE OF MR. FILLMORE.

ACCEPTANCE OF MR. FILLMORE.

Boston, Monday, May 5, 1856.

The Evening Trateller to day publishes a letter from the Hon. S. G. Haven, formerly law partner of Mr. Fillmore, and now Member of Congress, dated April 13, in which he states that no ground exists for the report that Mr. Fillmore will decline the American comination. On the contrary, Mr. Haven shows from the correspondence of Mr. Fillmore that he is disposed to accept the nomination; and Mr. H. gives it as his opinion that he will do so.

THE OSWEGO CANAL.

OSWEGO, Monday, May 5, 1856.

Water was let into the Canal to-day, and a number of boats cleared for the East via Syraquae; a few also by the Oneida Lake.

KANSAS NEWS. Sr. Louis, Saturday, May 3, 1856. The Republican's Westport correspondent has re-ceived a letter from Dr. McKee, the physician of

Sheriff Jones, dated the 26th nit., which says that the symptoms of the Sheriff are favorable, and that hopes are entertained of his recovery; also, that Col. Summer arrived at Lawrence the day before, with his whole command, and severely threatened the people for firing the tent of his lieutenant.

Gov. Robinson charged the act on the Pro-Slavery party. Col. Summer denied this, and said if things vere left to him he would quickly settle the matter The correspondent of The Democrat writes that Sheriff Jones removed from Lawrence to Franklin on

the 24th, accompanied by Messra. Stringfollow and Whitfield, who said they dared not remain in Lawrence. Mr. Stringfellow went before the Committee of In vestigation and demanded if he had the right to appear himself or by counsel to introduce testimony, examine witnesses, &c. Mr. Howard Chairman refused the demand on the

ground that the object of the Committee's coming would thereby be defeated, as the result would not be an investigation on their part, but an inquisition by

The same letter states that the Deputy-Sheriff of Douglas County is having writs issued for the arrest of 100 citizens of Lawrence, charged with the commis-

ion of crime under the Territorial laws. A standing army will be stationed at Lawrence until all the arrests are made. The prisoners will be con-

veyed to Lecompton.

THE ETNA NOT DUE.

Boston, Monday, May 5, 1856.

We learn from the agent of the Cunard line that the screw steamer Etna was not to leave Liverpool on the 20d ult., as advertised, all the freight offering for her up to the departure of the Persia having been brought out by that vessel. The next Cunader due is the America, now in her tenth day out for Halifax

THE EXPECTED STEAMER AT HALIFAX.

The steamship America is now in her tenth day out for this port, but is scarcely due before Tuesday. It has been raining steadily all to-day, and the weather is now very thick.

The steamship Merlin arrived here this afternoon from Bermuda, but brings no news of interest.

DEATH OF J. G. PERCIVAL. CHICAGO, Monday, May 5, 1856.

J. G. Percival, the poet and State geologist, died at Hazelgreen in this State on Friday last.

MARINE DISASTER.

MARINE DISASTER.

Bostos, Monday, May 5, 1856.

The schooner R. B. Pitts, from New-York for Portland, on the night of the 2d inst., off Cape Cod, came in contact with the schooner Forest of Frankfort, by by which the former was dismasted. The Forest towed the R. B. Pitts to anchor near Boston Light, whence she was towed to the city. The Forest received but little damage.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

ONSIN.-The Legislature has again refused to sh Capital Punishment—the bill to repeal the and anging act having been rejected in the Assembly by a majority of one.

ILLINOIS.-The State Convention of the Douglasites on the 1st nominated a full-blooded Nebraska

Committee of the last House which reported the Nebrasks bill, and is in all things a disciple or confederate of Douglas. [I. N. Morris is nominated to succeed him in Congress.] Mr. Moore was elected Treasurer two years since by some 1,500 majority.

Everything indicates a stirring contest in Illinois Col. WILLIAM H. BISSELL (formerly M. C.) will be the Anti-Nebraska candidate for Governor.

INDIANA.—The People's Convention at Indianapolis was very fully attended. Some 4,000 are said to have been present. The following platform was unani-

mously adopted:

mously adopted:

The people of Indiana, consisting of all who are opposed to the policy of the present Federal Administration, assembled in convention at the capitol of the State, now submit to the people the following platform of principles:

Resolved. That we are uncompromisingly opposed to the extension of Slavery; and that we utterly repudlate the platform of principles adopted by the self-styled Democratic Convention of this State, indersing and approving the Kansas Nebraska injustive.

mission of any Slave State into this Union, formed out of the territories secured to Freedom by the Missouri Compromise or otherwise.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the immediate admission of

Resolved. That we are in favor of the Naturalization Laws of Congress with the five years' probation, and that the right of suffrage should accumpany and not precede naturalization. Resolved. That we believe the General Assembly of the State have the power to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and that we are in favor of a constitutional law which will effectually suppress the evils of intemperional law which will effect and your pressure of the constitution o

Beside the State ticket already announced, the Convention named the following delegates to the Philadelphia National Convention:
At large: { Henry S. Love, John D. Defrees, Wm. M. Dun
At large: { J. W. Wright, Sodlove S. Orth, Charles H. Test.

Dist.

1. W. Carpenter, Andrew Lewis, Wm. M. Manson.

2. Selection left to District Covention.

3. J. J. Cummins, Wm. Sharp, M. C. Gorber.

4. Geo. P. Bueil, J. H. Farquhar, Thomas Smith.

5. J. B. Jailan, M. L. Bernady, B. F. Claypool.

5. J. B. Harvey, James Ritchey, Jo. S. Milles.

7. Geo. K. Steele, Dan'l. Sigler, Ben. Allison.

8. James Wilson, R. C. Gregory, Wm. Bowers.

9. D. G. Rose, D. B. Bearss, T. H. Binghurst.

10. J. C. Power, J. Mitchell, Sam. Hanna.

11. J. D. Corwer, C. D. Murray, I. Vandewenter.

The following Electoral Ticket was likewise nomicated.

ated:	12001220000000
Electors. Samuel W. Parker, John A. Hendricks,	D. S. Dally.
Notated t Tomas C Vench	James T. Embree.
2 [Selection referred	to District Convention]
	J. Cox.
" James C. Howland	E. B. Collins.
James G. Allison, 4John D. Howland, 5David Kilgove,	Nelson Trusier.
5 David Kilgove,	
6 Horatio C. Newcom	ib, Reuben A. Kney.
7 William G. Coffin,	Joseph N. Briggs.
	Jesse Harper.
	D. G. Rose.
9 Daniel D. Fratt,	J. Hendree.
10 J. H. Mather,	
11 Milton S. Robinson	, J. Hendsee.
A WHIG TICKET FOR THE I	PRESIDENCY A leading
A White I have been ind	and by The Mount

Democrat of Mississippi—indorsed by The Memphi. Bulletin as such—proposes that a National Conven-tion of Whiga shall run Edward Everett of Massachu setts for President and James C. Jones of Tennessee for Vice-President. [The "Leading Democrat" has not half finished

his job. He ought to have told Messrs. Choate, Hunt & Co. in how many States it will be advisable to run this "Whig" ticket, and how many votes must be polled for it in each, in order to insure a Border-Ruffian triumph over the Republicans this Fall.]

A Fact to Poist a Moral.—In Mr. Blair's recent letter to the Republicans in this city he states that Mr. Buchanan recommended the deposit of the \$50,000 of Governent moneys in Simon Cameron's Bank for the purchase of The Globe for Mr. Polk; and now The Union, which was the fruit of that purchase, is doing all it can to cut Mr. Buchanan's throat.

MARYLAND.—The Whig State Convention, so-called and recently held in Maryland, was a case of false pretense. Nearly every prominent member of that Convention, with the exception of Mr. Claude, who withdrew from the Convention when its object became apparent, went over to the Loco-Foco party last Fall! [The Express seems to imagine that its Know-

Nothing friends have secured a patent for this "Old Line Whig" dodge, and that nobody has a right to resort to it except for their benefit. But we can perceive to material odds between the Douglasites us it against the Know-Nothings and the Know-Nothings using it against the Republicans.]

Albert Pike has issued the pronunciamiento of a new Albert Pike has issued the pronunciamiento of a new party. This party is to be called the "Democratic American party"—its motto "Americanism, Toleration and Reform"—and its candidates Daniel S. Dickinson of New-York for President; and Wm. C. Dawson of Georgia for Vice-President. eorgia for Vice-President. [Albert was a vehement Whig, until he turned up a

conspicuous Know-Nothing. As that last speculation, is not promising, he appears now to be intent on p.et. ting up a party of his own. Perhaps he may grow it sufficiently to get sent to Congress by it, but the prospect is not flattering.]

HAVANA. The United States Mail Steamship Black Warrior, from New-Orleans the 27th and Havana the evening of the 30th, arrived at this port yesterday. Nothing of political or commercial news of in erest to report.

The city still healthy. The U. S. Steamer Water Witch sailed from Havana on the 30th uit, for home, and at the same time the Spanish Steamer Mexico (late United States) san'ed for Cadiz-the first of the line lately established bets "Den Havana and the mother country. She carried ou.

large number of passengers. There were no foreign vessele of war in the harbor

A NEW FORM OF THE SLAVE TRADE. From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Wednesday, April 30, 1856. In my last I sent you the translation of the memorial which is to be forwarded to the Queen's Government, asking for the admission of forty thousand African colonists. I have just received another document, written by the same gentlemen, which throws a great deal of light on this scheme. I will give your readers a slight sketch of the pre-

posed "modus operandi." 1. The negroes are not to be purchased of the negro-kings, who too often make war on one another for the sole purpose of procuring (captives (slaves) for the whites.

whites.

2. The only money allowed will be \$10 bounty, which
thenegro may leave to his abandoned family, and convince others that the enlisted friend is not forcibly

carried off!

3. As the Colonist will have no need of his wages, he may remit the same through, the Colonization Society to his family in Africa.

4. Says that, though this may not appear practicable, yet it really is so, since the intention is to get the negroes from the more civilized towns and villages, and two dollars will be very acceptable to their poor friends at home.

two dollars will be very acceptable to their poor irieads
at home.

5. The contracts now given to the Coolies are to
serve as the basis for the new African Colonists, and
will be punctually carried out.

6. The wages to be paid to the Colonists, which are
not to exceed four dollars, one half of which is to be
paid to the Government as a fund for removing the
Colonists to some other quarter of the world as soon as
the term of appreciacelyin expires.

Colonists to some other quarter of the world as soon as
the term of apprenticeship expires.

10. Men are to be preferred to women and in all
cases where the latter are brought out, only two dollars wages are allowed. The children born of the colcnists receive no wages until they are eighteen, at
which time they will be allowed the same as their
parents, provided they consent to enter into an obligation for ten years; if inot they are to be sent out of

the country.

13. All the expenses incurred in seeing to the 13. All the expenses incurred in seeing to the faithful observance of these articles by the agents of the Spanish Government will be paid by the company. I have translated these few articles in order that the readers of THE TRIBUNE may see the spirit that actuates these philantrophic gentlemen who wish to make us believe that this colonization is destined to destroy the Slave trade between Cuba and Africa. I am confident that the very Colonization Society would be the first to introduce always if they succeed in getting permistroduce slaves if they succeed in getting permission to bring over apprentices. There are teemany loop-holes for men who have never been distinguished for their good faith and sincerity. The projectors say that if Spain will only lead her sanction to the scheme, the coast inhabitants of Africa

will rejoice to hear that they are no longer to be carried off as slaves, but colonists! But the second part is still richer in matter for prefound consideration. Mr. Argudin proposes to establish a bank with the funds raised from the introduction of colonists, each one of whom pays introduction of colonists, each one of whom pays \$34 to the Government and the half of his wages—\$25 per annum. Twenty thousand negroes in one year would leave the State more than \$100,000, and as the permission for the introduction is to last ten years, the capital of this novel bank would seen reach an enormous sum. This bank is intended exclusively for the Cuban planters. How many strong arguments are urged in favor of the gigantic

scheme!

I have been assured by a friend that the English Government will never consent to this new method of slave trade, and has informed the Spanish Court on a previous occasion that they will only allow the introduction into Cuba of African colonists when the Spanish Government appoints a time for the total emancipation of Slavery in the island. The year 1890 was fixed upon, but Narvaez, who was then at the head of affairs in Spain, rejected the proposition as degrading. I do not rejected the proposition as degrading. I do not think that England has any reason to think better of the good faith of Spain now than she had before.

Of local news I have but little to report, as our political sky is unclouded. We celebrated the little of the young Evanah Prince with the distance of the coung Evanah Prince with the distance of the young Evanah Prince with the prince of the young Evanah Prince with the young Evanah Prince

birth of the young French Prince, with the firing of cannon, ringing of bells and a great display of bunting. The allies were toasted at all the hotels, and the public journals all took some notice of the

event.

The two aeronauts were prevented from making their ascents last Sunday, owing to the wind, which for two days previous had been blowing yery hard from the south-east. Mr. Bouoriss, however, attempted to inflate his balloon, and though but partially filled, was bent on trying his luck. The authorities wisely interfered and spared us an accident. The public behaved very badly threw stones, sticks and other missiles, and sev

threw stones, sticks and other missiles, and several persons were slightly injured.

The assassin who attempted the Archbishop's life had his last hearing yesterday morning. I have not been informed of the result, though the general impression is that he will be garroted.

DEATH OF JAMES G. PERCIVAL.

A dispatch from Chicago announces the death of James G. Percival, the poet. Mr. P. was born in Kensington, Conn., in 1795, and was the second son of Dr. James Percival. He entered Yale College at the age of sixteen, and in 1815 read as a commencement exercise his tragedy of "Zamor," which was his first serious attempt at poetry, though he had previously written some fingitive verses. In 1820 he published his first volume, leading off with the first part of "Promethus," a composition in the Spenserian stanza. Having received his diploma of doctor of science, he went the same year to Charleston, S. C., and begun the practice of his profession. He was, however, incurably addicted to literature, and soon published the first number of "Clio," a pamphlet or megazine of verse and prose. In 1824 he was appointed assistant surgeon in the army, and Professor of Chemistry at West Point Military Academy, which position he resigned after a few months, an place as surgeon in the recruiting service at Boston. During this year he collected two volumes of his poetical writings, which were published in New-York, and reprinted in London. In 1827 he published, in New-York, a third part of "Clio." The next two years he spent in assisting in the prepara-tion of the first quarto edition of Webster's Dictionary. He then translated Malte-Brun's Geography, the last portion of which was published in 1843. In 1842 he published an elaborate report on the Geology of Connecticut. The years following Mr. Percival spent in quiet ease, being seldom heard from in the way of contributions to literature. Two years ago he was chosen State Geologist of Wisconsin, and at once went to work in that new and interesting field. His first report was published last year.

LETTER FROM COM. STOCKTON.

To the Editor of The Newark Mercary:

PRINCETON, Friday, May 2, 1856.

Sir: In your paper of the 30th ultimo I perceive the following editorial remark: "We naderstand that a "determined and well-understood movement in this "State is in progress looking to the bringing out of "Com, Stockton as an independent candidate for the Presidency." Com. Stockton as an independent candidate for the Presidency."

I was informed on my return to New Jersey, after a

I was informed on my return to New Jersey, after a short absence, that such a measure was in contemplation. It has, however, been abandoned that it might not "complicate matters in the State still further."

You are correctly informed when you say "Come." Stockton unequivocally condemns the repeal of the "Missouri Compromise," and I do hope that the people of New-Jersey will have an opportunity (not embarrassed by other issues,) to manifest their disapprobation of the indefensible violation of that contact of Peace. Your ob't serv't, R. F. Stockton.